

the eighth segment. *Legs* as in *P. formosensis*. *Wings* as in *P. formosensis*, except that the base and the costal cell, as well as the subcostal, are dark brown; there is no pale spot beyond the stigma; the ascending part of Cu_1 is dark-margined, and the cell M_1 is shortly petiolate.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII.

- Fig. 1. *Dicranomyia alticola*, sp. n. Apex of ♀ abdomen, side-view (from balsam preparation). × 35.
 Fig. 2. *Gnephomyia similis*, sp. n. Apex of ♀ abdomen, side-view (from dry specimen). × 35.
 Fig. 3. *Limnobia nitobei*, sp. n. ♂ hypopygium from below. × 35.
 Fig. 4. *Erioptera albo guttata*, sp. n. ♂ hypopygium from below. × 35.
 Fig. 5. *Tipula rufomedia*, sp. n. ♂ hypopygium from below. × 10.
 Fig. 6. Ditto. ♂ right clasper, inner side-view. × 23.
 Fig. 7. Ditto. Tip of ♀ abdomen from below. × 10.
 Fig. 8. *Tipula rufizona*, sp. n. Tip of ♀ abdomen from below. × 10.
 Fig. 9. *Loxurio rubriceps*, sp. n. ♂ hypopygium from above (penis removed). × 13.
 Fig. 10. *Brithura confrens*, gen. et sp. n. Tip of ♂ abdomen, side-view (dry specimen). × 5.5.
 Fig. 11. Ditto. Apical half of wing. × 4.
 Fig. 12. *Brithura crassa*, sp. n. Tip of ♂ abdomen, side-view. × 5.5.

XXIX.—*Descriptions of Eight new Species of Marine Mollusca from the South Shetland Islands.* By H. B. PRESTON, F.Z.S.

[Plate XIII.]

THE thanks of the author are due to Mr. A. G. Bennett, of the Falkland Islands, for the material described in the present short paper; when the difficulties of collecting in what is (even in the height of summer) an exceptionally rigorous climate, in great discomfort and without adequate apparatus, are taken into consideration, it will be readily appreciated how much Mr. Bennett was able to accomplish during his short stay at Deception Island in the summer of 1913-14.

Limacina costulata, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Shell discoidal, almost planulate above, with slightly exerted apical whorls, extremely thin, white, vitreous, transparent; whorls 4, the last large and produced below, *transversely costulate*; umbilicus deep, showing the coiling of the whorls; aperture broadly auriform.

Alt. 4, diam. maj. 6, diam. min. 4·5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 3·75, diam. 2 mm.

Hab. From the stomachs of fish taken in Bransfield Straits, South Shetland Islands (*A. G. Bennett*).

Lunatia bransfieldensis, sp. n. (Fig. 2.)

Shell perforate, ovate, rather basally elongated, whitish; whorls $3\frac{1}{4}$, the last large, descending in front, smooth; suture impressed; umbilicus narrow, deep; columella margin descending obliquely, then rather sharply curved and very obliquely descending in the opposite direction, extending above into a thickish, white, well-defined, parietal callus, which recedes in its median part to form a very broad sinus; labrum simple; aperture ovate; operculum concave, corneous, shining, laminiferous, three-whorled, with excentric nucleus.

Alt. 8, diam. maj. 7·75, diam. min. 6·25 mm.

Alt. 6·25, diam. 4 mm.

Hab. From the stomachs of fish, taken in 15 fathoms, Bransfield Straits, South Shetland Islands (*A. G. Bennett*).

Lævilitorina claviformis, sp. n. (Fig. 3.)

Shell subcorneous, perforate, turbinate fusiform, reddish brown; remaining whorls 4, the first three regularly increasing, the last very rapidly so, convex, smooth but for transverse growth-lines; suture impressed; umbilicus very narrow, appearing as a narrow fissure; columella margin descending in an oblique curve, very slightly outwardly reflexed, extending above into a thick, restricted, well-defined, parietal callus, which unites it with the upper margin of the labrum; labrum very narrowly outwardly dilated; aperture rather roundly ovate, large for the size of the shell; operculum horny laminiferous, paucispiral, with excentric nucleus.

Alt. 4, diam. maj. 2·75, diam. min. 2 mm.

Hab. On rocks at low water inside Deception Harbour, South Shetlands (*A. G. Bennett*).

Mr. Bennett collected a large number of this form, all of which have lost their extreme apices through erosion; it is a very variable species both in general shape and in the colour of the interior of the shell, which in some specimens is of a lilac-colour, while in others it is of an olive-green or brown hue.

Pellilitorina bennetti, sp. n. (Fig. 4.)

Shell small, imperforate, subcorneous, ovate, reddish

brown; whorls 3, rapidly increasing, the last very large, smooth but for lines of growth; suture impressed; columella margin almost vertically descending in a very slight curve, angled towards the base; labrum simple; aperture roundly ovate, gaping, large for the size of the shell.

Alt. 2, diam. maj. 2, diam. min. 1.75 mm.

Hab. Bransfield Strait, South Shetland; washed from sea-weed from a depth of 15 fathoms (*A. G. Bennett*).

Pellilitorina bransfieldensis, sp. n. (Fig. 5.)

Shell ovate, subcorneous, perforate, dull purplish brown, polished, shining; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, rapidly increasing, smooth; suture impressed; umbilicus moderately wide, deep; columella margin rather obliquely descending in a gentle curve, spreading above into an ill-defined parietal callus; labrum simple; aperture ovate, wide, large for the size of the shell; operculum horny, three-whorled, with subcentral nucleus.

Alt. 5, diam. maj. 5.5, diam. min. 4.25 mm.

Aperture: alt. 4, diam. 3.5 mm.

Hab. From stomachs of fish taken in Bransfield Straits off Deception Island, South Shetlands (*A. G. Bennett*).

Limatula deceptionensis, sp. n. (Fig. 6.)

Shell small, ovate, white, finely concentrically striate, and sculptured longitudinally in the median part with from ten to twelve fine costulae, which become obsolete and finally disappear altogether on either side, in which parts the shell shows traces of oblique, distant, radiate striae; umbones rather small, prominent; auriculae of about equal form and size; dorsal margin very gently arched; ventral margin rounded; anterior side abruptly descending, very gently rounded; posterior side a little less abruptly descending and more rounded.

Long. 5.5, lat. 4.5 mm.

Hab. Dredged inside Deception Harbour, South Shetlands, in 6 fathoms (*A. G. Bennett*).

Lissarca bennetti, sp. n. (Figs. 7, 7 a.)

Shell differing from *L. rubrofusca*, Smith*, from Kerguelen, in its darker colour, it being of a dark purplish tint, in its rather more produced anterior side, and broader posterior

* Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. 1879, vol. clxviii. p. 19, pl. ix. fig. 17.

side; the general inflation of the shell is more evenly distributed throughout than is the case in *L. rubrofusca*, and the crenulation of the ventral margin is, in places, either obsolete or non-existent.

Long. 3.25, lat. 4.25 mm.

Hab. From the stomachs of fish taken in Bransfield Straits, South Shetland, in 15 fathoms (type); also washed from sea-weed dredged in the same locality and at the same depth (*A. G. Bennett*).

Tellimya flavida, sp. n. (Fig. 8.)

Shell rectangularly and obtusely cuneiform, covered with a yellow periostracum; both valves concentrically striate; umbones much eroded; dorsal margin slightly arched; ventral margin very gently rounded; anterior side abruptly descending, very slightly rounded; posterior side obtusely rounded; right valve furnished with two broad grooves to receive the terminal portions of a slightly oblique, short, projecting, anterior and a more elongated, less oblique, posterior cardinal tooth in the left valve, these teeth being situated one on either side of the internal ligament.

Long. 2, lat. 2.75 mm.

Hab. From the stomachs of fish taken in Bransfield Straits, South Shetland Islands, at a depth of 15 fathoms (*A. G. Bennett*).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIII.

- Fig. 1.* *Limacina costulata*, sp. n., $\times 6$.
Fig. 2. *Lunatia bransfieldensis*, sp. n., $\times 4$.
Fig. 3. *Lævilitorina claviformis*, sp. n., $\times 8$.
Fig. 4. *Pellilitorina bennetti*, sp. n., $\times 10$.
Fig. 5. — *bransfieldensis*, sp. n., $\times 4$.
Fig. 6. *Limatula deceptionensis*, sp. n., $\times 6$.
Figs. 7, 7 a. *Lissarca bennetti*, sp. n., $\times 6$.
Fig. 8. *Tellimya flavida*, sp. n., $\times 10$.

XXX.—*Some Dental and Cranial Variations in the Scotch Wild Cat (Felis sylvestris)*. By R. I. POCCOCK, F.R.S.

The Presence of Extra Premolars.

In Felidæ the normal first upper premolar, pm^2 of the typical mammalian series, is very variable in occurrence. In some groups of related species it is practically constantly present;